THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1798. [N° 1910.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

SIMON DAVIS

Haſt juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the firſt Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER of excellent FEATHER BEDS.—Apply to JOHN GRIMES, oppoſite Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, Thames ſtreet.

Newport, Nov. 12, '98.

WHEREAS at a Town-Council held in Middletown, October 16, 1797, Oliver Durfee and Eliſha Allen, Eſquires, were appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of JOSIAS BLISS, late of Middletown, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: And whereas the Time allowed them being expired, and the ſaid Oliver Durfee, Eſq; deceaſed, the ſaid Town-Council of ſaid Middletown, did, on the 15th Day of Oct. 1798, appoint Eliſha Barker, Eſq; a Commiſſioner, in the Place of Oliver Durfee, Eſq; deceaſed; and alſo allowed Six Months, from ſaid Date laſt mentioned, to receive and examine ſaid Claims: Therefore all Perſons having any Claims againſt ſaid Joſias Bliſs, deceaſed, are hereby notified to exhibit them to us, or either of us, at our Dwellings in ſaid Middletown, within ſaid Term, or otherwiſe their Claims will be excluded. ELISHA BARKER,
ELISHA ALLEN.

November 12*th*, 1798.

A CARD,

DR. J. L. BERKENHEAD, reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, he intends teaching the Organ, Harpſichord, Piano Forte, &c. on reaſonable Terms.——The moſt punctual Attention will be paid thoſe who honor him with their Commands.

N. B. Inſtruments repaired and tun'd.—Inquire at Mr. J. STEVENS's, Thames-ſtreet.

Newport, Nov. 12, '98.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 282 Acres, on the Eaſt Part of Naſhawinna Iſland, in Vineyard Sound. Said Land is excellent for Grazing or Grain, has plenty of Meadow on it, is well watered, has fine fiſhing and fowling near it, and is a very ſuitable Place for a Public Houſe, as it joins on Quickſet's-Hole, where Veſſels frequently anchor in paſſing thro' the Sound. For Terms apply to
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1798.

For CHARLESTON
(SOUTH-CAROLINA)

TO ſail by the 22d Inſtant, the Packet Sloop TWO SISTERS. For Terms of Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or to WILLIAM DENNIS, living on the Point.

Newport, 12th Nov. 1798.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, the 24th Inſt. at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes, if not diſpoſed of at private Sale,

A LOT of LAND, on Eaſton's Point, with a DWELLING-HOUSE thereon, late the Property of Charles Vigneron, deceaſed, ſubject to an annual Quit-Rent, the Conditions of Sale to be made known at the Time and Place above mentioned. For further Particulars inquire of
SAMUEL THURSTON, or
CLARKE RODMAN.

3d of 11th Month, 1798.

FRESH FLOUR.

ALEXANDRIA ſuperfine and common FLOUR, for Sale, at C. FOWLER & Company's Store, Langley's Wharf.

Newport, Nov. 6, '98.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon next Spring,

THE Subſcriber's FARM, in Middletown. Any Perſon inclining to hire, may know the Terms by applying to
WALTER EASTON.

Newport, 5th 11th Month, 1798.

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO.

MOSES JUDAH

Has juſt received a freſh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured ſweet ſcented

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,

Which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at his Houſe, a few Doors North of the Brick-Market, Thames-ſtreet.

M. JUDAH

Has likewiſe for Sale, at the Soap and Candle Manufactory on the Hill, oppoſite Mr. William Tilley's Rope Walk,

MOULD & DIPT CANDLES, and HARD SOAP, Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, October 22, '98.

N. B. The higheſt Market Price conſtantly given for TALLOW.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Cabinet and Chair-making Buſineſs, one who is Maſter of both Branches.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 29th Oct. 1798.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

IT is a very happy thing for mankind, that traitors to their country, are frequently obliged to employ as their tools, blunderers who make a premature diſcovery of their treaſon. Witneſs Matthew Lyon and Joel Barlow's letter. This incendiary paper has long been circulating among the partizans of France in this country; all of them, but Matthew Lyon, took very good care not to ſuffer it to be detected. It is now before the public; and, next to the deſpatches of our Envoys, contains the moſt complete diſcovery of the views of the five-headed monſter of France, and of their partizans in this country. This letter ſhews that France has long been determined that America ſhall entirely give up her Independence. This diplomatic Joel Barlow has ſtated the cauſes why France is ſo mortally offended with America. They are no more nor leſs than theſe, that America has exerciſed the common rights of an independent nation, in chooſing her own Preſident and her own Miniſters Plenipotentiary to France.

In the 1792 our government ſent Mr. Morris, as miniſter to France. Becauſe we did not ſend Thomas Jefferſon, a French tool, France was ready to declare war againſt us; but ſmothered her reſentment for the time, and profeſſed to be our dear good friend, becauſe ſhe wanted American proviſions for herſelf and colonies. Our government ſent Monroe to France as miniſter. In violation of his duty and inſtructions, he told the French government, *that if injuring the American commerce would be for the advantage of France, America would bear it not only with patience, but with pleaſure.* Monroe for his treachery was recalled; France was offended at this, and would not receive Mr. Pinckney who was appointed by our government to ſucceed Monroe. Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Marſhall were appointed envoys to France; they were men of abilities and true to their country; France was offended at this, and would not treat with them. As to Mr. Gerry, he was ſo weak a man that the French were willing to try to make a tool of him, but he had ſo much honeſty, that he did not more than half anſwer their purpoſe.

It was the ſovereign will of France, that we ſhould chooſe Thomas Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States. We thought ourſelves a Free People, and choſe the illuſtrious John Adams, French inſolence and diplomatic ſkill notwithſtanding. This produced from the French Directory the order of the 2d of March, an order for the promiſcuous plunder of our commerce, which was in fact a war, and which this ſame diplomatic Mr. Barlow ſays, was meant to be little ſhort of a declaration of war.

In ſhort; becauſe we would not ſuffer the French to govern us, they have been plundering and making war upon us for two years paſt. A moſt extraordinary remedy is propoſed by Mr. Barlow, and abetted by the jacobinic partizans of France in this country. It is this: Appoint for envoys to France, Monroe or Madiſon, men abſolutely devoted to France; men who will agree to pay the French as much tribute money (called a Loan) as they require. The French will then make a treaty with us, and conſent that we ſhould be their hewers of wood and drawers of water forever.

Americans beware——France has given up none of her inſulting demands. She has not given up her demand of a tribute under the name of a loan. She has not relinquiſhed her inſolence in dictating to us who we ſhall appoint envoys. She is ſtill trampling upon the laws of nations, the laws of morality, and the faith of treaties. She is now attempting to deceive, delude and divide us by her diplomatic ſkill, by fair but hollow profeſſions of moderation and friendſhip. Truſt them not. Rely, under Providence, upon your own union and ſtrength. Prepare to defend yourſelves by ſea and land. Be firm; be united under your own government; and bid defiance to the artifices and the arms of the five headed monſter of France.

AMERICANUS.

FROM THE FEDERALIST.
(Publiſhed at Trenton.)

"THERE IS HOPE YET FOR AMERICA!" exclaimed a patriot of the weſtern country, when he read the firſt ſpeech of the Preſident, relative to the conduct of France towards the United States. What will that patriot now ſay when he has read the letters of Talleyrand to Mr. Gerry, in which he will find the ſtrongeſt poſſible indirect acknowledgment of the wiſdom and efficacy of the meaſures repeatedly recommended by the Preſident, and finally adopted by Congreſs.—— Talleyrand ſolemnly declares, that, in ſpite of the inimical declarations of America, the French Republic means to wait till it be irreſiſtibly forced, by actual hoſtilities, to go to war.

What has induced the Great Republic thus to adopt the deceitful and hypocritical language of thoſe *old* courts, which they affect ſo cordially to deſpiſe? Firſt, the unanimity expreſſed by the people to ſupport government. Secondly, the meaſures of Congreſs to ſtrengthen the country by fleets and armies, and to expel alien traitors. Thirdly, a hope that this ſhew of moderation will bolſter up their ſinking party in the United States, and nourish faction. Fourthly, their not being prepared to ſtrike the blow which they have long meditated; and, Fifthly, an expectation that we may be tempted to relax in our preparations for defence, and offer them a better opportunity to ſtrike with effect, whenever they ſhall get England off their hands, and a free paſſage for an invading fleet and army. Hence this plauſible and deceptious language from the double tongued Talleyrand.

France, with all her boaſting, is weak.—She has ſpread herſelf over a ſurface too extenſive. She has become, even now, an unwieldy Coloſſus, and reſembles, like the Roman Empire, when threatened by the ſurrounding nations of barbarians, which inundated her provinces, and haſtened her overthrow. France excited to aſſemble in the port of Breſt, the navies of Spain and Holland. Theſe, the conquerors of Italy are compelled to ſee blockaded, and harmleſs, in their native ports. Her important collection of troops on her coaſt, inſtead of carrying French principles and deſolation into England, now oppreſſes her own cities, ſpreads deveſtation through the country, and preys upon the vitals of France. The fleets of England lock up the mouth of her rivers, and impriſon the principal part of the peſtilential forces which ſhe is waiting, with impatience, to diſgorge from her harbours.—All her enormous military apparatus is becoming, every day, leſs formidable to her enemies, and terrible only to an exhauſted treaſury to the people whom it grinds, and the tyrants who are perpetually turning the wheel of deſpotiſm.

All theſe cauſes will ſerve to unriddle the enigma, preſented by the ſphinx of the French Directory.

The ſame prieſt ſeems to wiſh devoutly for a reſtoration of the two treaties which have been declared null by the wiſdom of Congreſs. *But the day is paſt.* America ſees her own intereſt too clearly to be drawn into any perpetual alliances, in future. We are done forever with guaranties of French poſſeſſions, and every kind of connexion which may tend to drag us into French wars, or French projects. The charm, thank Heaven! is now diſſolved; and when the Executive thinks proper to treat, let it be the wiſh and prayer of every American, that the new treaty may be of limited duration, and contain no principle that will oblige us to take a part in the diſputes or the politics of the nations of Europe. Let us bleſs, above all things, the acts of the laſt Congreſs. They have cut off the hopes of factious clubs; they have raiſed barriers againſt inſurrections of vice and ignorance, the reforms of plunderers, the theories of atheiſts, and the conſtitutions of outlaws. They have, in ſhort, prepared the way for the greateſt and only political bleſſing this country ſtood in need of, the extirpation or ſuppreſſion of jacobiniſm, and cut off all communication between this country and Paris, the immenſe reſervoir and native ſpring of all immorality, corruption, wickedneſs, and methodized duplicity.

Let the people of the United States thank God for their eſcape from French Agents, and thoſe harpies that were ready to devour their wealth, induſtry, religion, government and independence; and pray that the approaching Congreſs may ſhew wiſdom and firmneſs equal to the laſt.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method to acquaint thoſe who have Accounts open with him, that unleſs they are ſettled before next Court, they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without Diſcrimination.

Thoſe who have Demands againſt him, may call and receive their pay. ANDREW NICHOLS.

South-Kingstown, 15th 10th Month, 1798.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1798. [N° 1910.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

SIMON DAVIS

Hath just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the first Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER of excellent FEATHER BEDS.—Apply to JOHN GRIMES, opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, Thames street.

Newport, Nov. 12, '98.

WHEREAS at a Town-Council held in Middletown, October 16, 1797, Oliver Durfee and Elisha Allen, Esquires, were appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of JOSIAS BLISS, late of Middletown, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent: And whereas the Time allowed them being expired, and the said Oliver Durfee, Esq; deceased, the said Town-Council of said Middletown, did, on the 15th Day of Oct. 1798, appoint Elisha Barker, Esq; a Commissioner, in the Place of Oliver Durfee, Esq; deceased; and also allowed Six Months, from said Date last mentioned, to receive and examine said Claims: Therefore all Persons having any Claims against said Josias Bliss, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit them to us, or either of us, at our Dwellings in said Middletown, within said Term, or otherwise their Claims will be excluded. ELISHA BARKER,

ELISHA ALLEN.

November 12*th*, 1798.

A CARD,

DR. J. L. BERKENHEAD, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, he intends teaching the Organ, Harpsichord, Piano Forte, &c. on reasonable Terms.——The most punctual Attention will be paid those who honor him with their Commands.

N. B. Instruments repaired and tun'd.—Inquire at Mr. J. STEVENS's, Thames-street.

Newport, Nov. 12, '98.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 282 Acres, on the East Part of Nashawinna Island, in Vineyard Sound. Said Land is excellent for Grazing or Grain, has plenty of Meadow on it, is well watered, has fine fishing and fowling near it, and is a very suitable Place for a Public House, as it joins on Quickset's-Hole, where Vessels frequently anchor in passing thro' the Sound. For Terms apply to

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1798.

For CHARLESTON

(SOUTH-CAROLINA)

TO sail by the 22d Instant, the Packet Sloop TWO SISTERS. For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to WILLIAM DENNIS, living on the Point.

Newport, 12th Nov. 1798.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, the 24th Inst. at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises, if not disposed of at private Sale,

A LOT of LAND, on Easton's Point, with a DWELLING-HOUSE thereon, late the Property of Charles Vigneron, deceased, subject to an annual Quit-Rent, the Conditions of Sale to be made known at the Time and Place above mentioned. For further Particulars inquire of

SAMUEL THURSTON, or
CLARKE RODMAN.

3*d of* 11*th Month*, 1798.

FRESH FLOUR.

ALEXANDRIA superfine and common FLOUR, for Sale, at C. FOWLER & Company's Store, Langley's Wharf.

Newport, Nov. 6, '98.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon next Spring,

THE Subscriber's FARM, in Middletown. Any Person inclining to hire, may know the Terms by applying to

WALTER EASTON.

Newport, 5th 11*th Month*, 1798.

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO.

MOSES JUDAH

Has just received a fresh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured sweet scented

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,

Which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, at his House, a few Doors North of the Brick-Market, Thames-street.

M. JUDAH

Has likewise for Sale, at the Soap and Candle Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. William Tilley's Rope Walk,

MOULD & DIPT CANDLES, and HARD SOAP, Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, October 22, '98.

N. B. The highest Market Price constantly given for TALLOW.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Cabinet and Chair-making Business, one who is Master of both Branches.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 29th Oct. 1798.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

IT is a very happy thing for mankind, that traitors to their country, are frequently obliged to employ as their tools, blunderers who make a premature discovery of their treason. Witness Matthew Lyon and Joel Barlow's letter. This incendiary paper has long been circulating among the partizans of France in this country; all of them, but Matthew Lyon, took very good care not to suffer it to be detected. It is now before the public; and, next to the despatches of our Envoys, contains the most complete discovery of the views of the five-headed monster of France, and of their partizans in this country. This letter shews that France has long been determined that America shall entirely give up her Independence. This diplomatic Joel Barlow has stated the causes why France is so mortally offended with America. They are no more nor less than these, that America has exercised the common rights of an independent nation, in choosing her own President and her own Ministers Plenipotentiary to France.

In the 1793 our government sent Mr. Morris, as minister to France. Because we did not send Thomas Jefferson, a French tool, France was ready to declare war against us; but smothered her resentment for the time, and professed to be our dear good friend, because she wanted American provisions for herself and colonies. Our government sent Monroe to France as minister. In violation of his duty and instructions, he told the French government, *that if injuring the American commerce would be for the advantage of France, America would bear it not only with patience, but with pleasure.* Monroe for his treachery was recalled; France was offended at this, and would not receive Mr. Pinckney who was appointed by our government to succeed Monroe. Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Marshall were appointed envoys to France; they were men of abilities and true to their country; France was offended at this, and would not treat with them. As to Mr. Gerry, he was so weak a man that the French were willing to try to make a tool of him, but he had so much honesty, that he did not more than half answer their purpose.

It was the sovereign will of France, that we should choose Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. We thought ourselves a Free People, and chose the illustrious John Adams, French insolence and diplomatic skill notwithstanding. This produced from the French Directory the order of the 18 of March, an order for the promiscuous plunder of our commerce, which was in fact a war, and which this same diplomatic Mr. Barlow says, was meant to be little short of a declaration of war.

In short; because we would not suffer the French to govern us, they have been plundering and making war upon us for two years past. A most extraordinary remedy is proposed by Mr. Barlow, and abetted by the jacobinic partizans of France in this country. It is this: Appoint for envoys to France, Monroe or Madison, men absolutely devoted to France; men who will agree to pay the French as much tribute money (called a Loan) as they require. The French will then make a treaty with us, and consent that we should be their hewers of wood and drawers of water forever.

Americans beware——France has given up none of her insulting demands. She has not given up her demand of a tribute under the name of a loan. She has not relinquished her insolence in dictating to us who we shall appoint envoys. She is still trampling upon the laws of nations, the laws of morality, and the faith of treaties. She is now attempting to deceive, delude and divide us by her diplomatic skill, by fair but hollow professions of moderation and friendship. Trust them not. Rely, under Providence, upon your own union and strength. Prepare to defend yourselves by sea and land. Be firm; be united under your own government; and bid defiance to the artifices and the arms of the five headed monster of France.

AMERICANUS.

FROM THE FEDERALIST.
(Published at Trenton.)

"THERE IS HOPE YET FOR AMERICA!" exclaimed a patriot of the western country, when he read the first speech of the President, relative to the conduct of France towards the United States. What will that patriot now say when he has read the letters of Talleyrand to Mr. Gerry, in which he will find the strongest possible indirect acknowledgment of the wisdom and efficacy of the measures repeatedly recommended by the President, and finally adopted by Congress.—— Talleyrand solemnly declares, that, in spite of the inimical declarations of America, the French Republic means to wait till it be irresistibly forced, by actual hostilities, to go to war.

What has induced the Great Republic thus to adopt the deceitful and hypocritical language of those *old* courts, which they affect so cordially to despise? First, the unanimity expressed by the people to support government. Secondly, the measures of Congress to strengthen the country by fleets and armies, and to expel alien traitors. Thirdly, a hope that this shew of moderation will bolster up their sinking party in the United States, and nourish faction. Fourthly, their not being prepared to strike the blow which they have long meditated; and, Fifthly, an expectation that we may be tempted to relax in our preparations for defence, and offer them a better opportunity to strike with effect, whenever they shall get England off their hands, and a free passage for an invading fleet and army. Hence this plausible and deceptious language from the double tongued Talleyrand.

France, with all her bustling, is weak.—She has spread herself over a surface too extensive. She has become, even now, an unwieldy Colossus, and resembles, like the Roman Empire, when threatened by the surrounding nations of barbarians, which inundated her provinces, and hastened her overthrow. France expected to assemble in the port of Brest, the navies of Spain and Holland. These, the conquerors of Italy are compelled to see blockaded, and harmless, in their native ports. Her important collection of troops on her coast, instead of carrying French principles and desolation into England, now oppresses her own cities, spreads devastation through the country, and preys upon the vitals of France. The fleets of England lock up the mouth of her rivers, and imprison the principal part of the pestilential forces which she is waiting, with impatience, to disgorge from her harbours.—All her enormous military apparatus is becoming, every day, less formidable to her enemies, and terrible only to an exhausted treasury to the people whom it grinds, and the tyrants who are perpetually turning the wheel of despotism.

All these causes will serve to unriddle the enigma, presented by the sphinx of the French Directory.

The same priest seems to wish devoutly for a restoration of the two treaties which have been declared null by the wisdom of Congress. *But the day is past.* America sees her own interest too clearly to be drawn into any perpetual alliances, in future. We are done forever with guarantees of French possessions, and every kind of connexion which may tend to drag us into French wars, or French projects. The charm, thank Heaven! is now dissolved; and when the Executive thinks proper to treat, let it be the wish and prayer of every American, that the new treaty may be of limited duration, and contain no principle that will oblige us to take a part in the disputes or the politics of the nations of Europe. Let us bless, above all things, the acts of the last Congress. They have cut off the hopes of factious clubs; they have raised barriers against the insurrections of vice and ignorance, the reforms of plunderers, the theories of atheists, and the constitutions of outlaws. They have, in short, prepared the way for the greatest and only political blessing this country stood in need of, the extirpation or suppression of jacobinism, and cut off all communication between this country and Paris, the immense reservoir and native spring of all immorality, corruption, wickedness, and methodized duplicity.

Let the people of the United States thank God for their escape from French Agents, and those harpies that were ready to devour their wealth, industry, religion, government and independence; and pray that the approaching Congress may shew wisdom and firmness equal to the last.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to acquaint those who have Accounts open with him, that unless they are settled before next Court, they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without Discrimination.

Those who have Demands against him, may call and receive their pay. ANDREW NICHOLS.

South-Kingstown, 15th 10*th Month*, 1798.

Interesting Intelligence
By the last Arrivals from Europe.

LONDON, October 2.

THE Hamburgh mail which became due on Wednesday last, arrived this morning and brought a corroboration of the defeat of the French fleet by Admiral Nelson. Some particulars of the engagement are contained in letters from Constantinople and Vienna.—Dispatches have also been received at the Admiralty, which state Admiral Brueys' fleet to have been almost completely destroyed.

COURIER OFFICE, October 2.

POSTSCRIPT.

The dispatches received at the Admiralty are from Sir M Eden, at Vienna, which confirm the very important intelligence of the victory obtained by Sir Horatio Nelson over the French fleet, near Alexandria. Report states that all the French ships, except two, who escaped to Malta, were either taken or destroyed.

Dispatches are also said to have been received from Sir William Hamilton, which state, that the Marine cutter had arrived at Naples, with an account of Admiral Nelson having burnt two French ships of the line, and captured seven, with all the transports.

SECOND EDITION.

We stop the press to insert the following copy of a paper posted up at Lloyd's:—

"In dispatches received from Sir Morton Eden, at Vienna, dated the 15th of September, he mentions having received an official communication from the Neapolitan Charge d'Affaires that the Murine cutter had arrived from Admiral Nelson's fleet, on the 31, at Naples, the Captain of which declared, that the whole of the French line of battle ships were taken, burnt or destroyed, except two.

HAMBURGH MAIL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 25.

Last night the Turkish ministry received important dispatches from the Pacha of Rhodes. They bring advice that several French frigates had arrived at that island, which had been seized by the Pacha, according to the orders lately received from the Grand Signior. The Pacha has likewise transmitted the following intelligence.

The English Admiral, Nelson, having appeared unexpectedly before the harbour of Alexandria, found there the French fleet, and immediately attacked it. The French Admiral's ship, on board of which Buonaparte had been, took fire, and was entirely consumed.—The French frigates, which escaped into the open sea, were not aware that the Porte was inimically disposed towards France, and that hostilities had already commenced; they therefore came to anchor in the harbour of Rhodes, and were immediately confiscated. From the Captains of these frigates the Pacha of Rhodes received the account of the destruction of the French fleet, and the principal circumstances of that event." The Porte immediately communicated this intelligence, by their interpreter, to the foreign ministers. This day the English minister, Sir Spencer Smith, received the confirmation of this account.

With respect to the army of Buonaparte, we have received the following intelligence:—It had for some time maintained a position between Rosetta and Cairo; but suddenly retreated to Damietta. In the vicinity of this town the French were attacked by an army of 60,000 Arabs, the greater part cavalry, under the command of Mustapha Bey, and two other Beys. An obstinate battle ensued, and the Arabs say, in their account, transmitted to the Pacha of Damascus, that they forced the enemy to retire with considerable loss, and that the French afterwards made a stand a few leagues from Damietta. These accounts do not say why Buonaparte, at first, instead of advancing against the residence of the Beys, should have retreated so soon; but this is ascribed partly to the numerous cavalry that covered the city of Cairo, partly to the inundation of the Nile, which at this time is at the highest, and partly to the difficulty which the French found in obtaining provisions, where so many of the roads were laid under water.

The Porte has taken great offence at the invasion of Egypt by the French, and regards it as an act of open hostility. It considers the project of Buonaparte as very degrading to its dignity, injurious to its government, and contrary both to the claims it has to Egypt, and the relations which long existed between it and the Beys, who govern Egypt in its name.—The French Charge d'Affaires, citizen Ruffin, left all those in employment under him, have in consequence been put under arrest, and confined to their houses. The French residents here, have been forbidden to wear the national cockade in the streets and public places.—They had, indeed, before laid aside the cockade, from fear of being ill treated by the populace, who are violently incensed against the French. The French Charge d'Affaires, in consequence of an intimation from the Porte, has likewise been obliged to take down the insignia of the French republic, which he had put up over the door of his hotel.

Similar orders have been sent to all the towns in which French consuls or vice consuls reside, as the Porte fears attempts at revolutionary movements. Particular orders have likewise been sent to Jassy and Bucharest relative to the French consuls there, as the Porte believes a suspicious correspondence is carried on there with some Polish malcontents.

Councils of state, and conferences between the Turkish and foreign ministers, especially those of England and Russia, who have now just arrived, are held almost daily. The Austrian Internuncio has not yet been invited to these conferences. It is certain that a grand project of alliance is now in agitation.

The utmost diligence is used in equipping our fleet for sea; but it will now find no enemy to contend with.

VIENNA, September 22.

Official accounts from Constantinople, which were yesterday brought by couriers to the English and Russian envoys in this city, bring advice that Admiral Nelson had attacked the French fleet before Alexandria, and partly burned and partly sunk almost the whole of it. Some ships, which made their escape, fell into the hands of the Turks, and meet a similar fate; so that of this great French fleet, scarcely a single transport is left.

The Turkish merchants here have likewise received letters from Constantinople (but of an earlier date than the above official dispatches) which mention that the Turkish nation is highly incensed against the French, and that the populace have clamorously demanded that the French Charge d'Affaires shall be sent to the prison of the Seven Towers. In the mean time, orders have been given by the Porte to arrest all the French ships in the Turkish harbours. The embargo on all French property has been carried into execution, and the consul at Jassy has been the first arrested.

The Turkish merchants here have likewise received letters from Smyrna, which state, that Buonaparte had advanced with his army towards Grand Cairo, and published his invitation to liberty in the Arabic language; but that the inhabitants had only been the more enraged against him, and that he had been forced to retreat.

GLASGOW, September 25.

Paris papers till 17th inst. have been received since our last. By these it appears, that Admiral Nelson has, by the total destruction of the French fleet, on its return from Alexandria made ample amends for his former ill luck.—"The squadron of Admiral Bruey's," says the supplement to the Redacteur of the 14th inst. "which was moored off Beguieres was attacked by the British fleet; on both sides the action was maintained with a degree of obstinacy which history does not afford an example. During the action the vessel of the French Admiral blew up. Two or three of our ships were sunk. Others, both British and French, were driven on shore; others of the French vessels remained totally disabled on the scene of action. We are anxious for their fate." The authenticity of this intelligence, which was repeated in the Paris papers of the 15th and 16th has been doubted by many, because it had first appeared only in the supplement of the Redacteur; but when we consider that the supplement also contains a message from the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, on the subject of Buonaparte's entrance into Egypt, which is certainly official; and that it has been the policy of the French Government from the days of Barrere to the present, to communicate the bad news which they could not conceal, under the covert of some intelligence more consoling, these reluctant confessions of the Directory seem sufficient in our opinion, to justify our yielding almost implicit credit to the report.

The message to the Directory on the subject of Buonaparte's entrance into Egypt, a copy of which will be found under the French department, is a sort of manifesto, in which the Directory unblushingly make the wrongs of the Arabs of forty years endurance, the pretence for an aggression obviously founded in inordinate ambition and a spirit of aggrandizement.

There is now no doubt that Buonaparte reached Cairo on the 21st July. It would appear, therefore, that the opposition he met with on the way thither for Alexandria, if he met with any, was extremely impotent. It is also probable, that the ultimate object of his expedition is India, with a view to destroy the power and interest of Great Britain in that quarter, to the attainment of which the possession of Egypt is a necessary appendage.

These papers also contain a letter from Savary and from General Humbert, to the Minister of Marine, on the landing of the French in Ireland. Sanguine as it would thence appear were the hopes of Humbert, they have, happily for this country, been completely frustrated.

Two, some say ten, sail of the line and seven frigates, under the command of Admiral de Gallies have, it is said, sailed from Brest for Ireland.

The report brought by the master of a vessel arrived in the Clyde from Newry, of the landing of some more Frenchmen in Ireland noticed in our last, has since been confirmed by the Irish papers. Napper Tandy, the expatriated patriot was, it seems, their leader, and issued two Addresses to the United Irishmen, which will be found under the Irish department. The vessel in which they had re embarked for France, it is said has been captured.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Admiralty have received an account of Sir Horatio Nelson having sailed from Syracuse on the 26th July.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Berry, of his Majesty's ship Vanguard

"Vanguard, at Sea, off Candia, July 9, '98

"We left the Rock of Gibraltar on the 9th of May, and arrived off Toulon the 17th; on the 20th took a brig from Smyrna; on the same night a most tremendous storm arose in which we carried away all our topmasts, and late our foremast, which rendered us a complete wreck; on the 23d we arrived at Sardinia, and refitted and went to sea again in 4 days; on the 7th June were joined by ten sail of the line and a 50 gun ship; on the 17th we looked into Naples Bay, and communicated with Sir W Hamilton; in six days from Sicily we arrived at Alexandria; they had heard the French were coming, and were determined to repel them. The Governor was determined, should they land, to begin by cutting off the head of their Consul, and all that were in the French interest, and said he would serve us the same if we attempted to land any force; he said this to the Officers we sent on shore. We are now going to Syracuse to wood and water, &c. &c.

"Admiral Nelson and the Fleet are all in good health."

SAVANNAH, October 9.

On Friday last General Gunn, being about to leave this city, a number of respectable citizens, approving of the conduct of the General in the Senate of the United States gave him a dinner at the City Tavern, when the following toasts were drank.

1. JOHN ADAMS our illustrious President.

2 GEORGE WASHINGTON, commander in chief of our American army

3 The State of Georgia, as she was with the first states to adopt the Federal Constitution—May she be to the last.

4. The army of the United States—May it ever be a burwark and defence to our excellent constitution."

5 The navy of the United States, the defence of our commerce—May it conduct itself with safety and glory to England, and respectability to the American flag in every quarter of the globe.

6 The city of Savannah, like the Phœnix arising from the flames—May it grow in commerce, wealth and dignity.

7 The firm and virtuous majority in Congress—May they continue to defend our rights against foreign influence.

8. The American Eagle—May it never be intimidated at the crowing of the Cock or the roaring of the Lion.

9. A speedy coalition of the powers of Europe to assert the rights of man.

10. General Knox.

11. General Pinckney.

12. General Marshall.

13 Timothy Pickering—the man whose honesty and integrity cannot be called in question.

14 Robert G. Harper, the firm defender of the rights of his country—May he continue a representative of our sister state.

15 John Rutledge, jun.—May he receive at the ensuing election, the reward due to so much merit.

16. Our friends the federalists, throughout the union.

VOLUNTEER TOAST *from the* Chair.

Sobriety to our state magistrates.

By General Gunn.

The volunteer corps of Chatham county and the militia of the State of Georgia—May they always be correct in their politics, and firm supporters of their own government.

NORFOLK, October 23.

Capt. Israel Pellew, of the Cleopatra British frigate of 32 guns, the convoy to the lately arrived American fleet of merchantmen from England, and of whom the masters of the merchantmen speak in high terms for his care and watchful attention to the whole fleet; cast anchor for a few hours only within Cape Henry on Wednesday last, in order to accommodate the landing of Mr. Erskine (son to the celebrated Counsellor Erskine) and who, after a few days stay in this town, set out for Mount Vernon, accompanied by Mr. Digges, on a visit to General Washington, commencing an intended tour he means to take through the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.

Lieut. General WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States, arrived here on Saturday morning last, escorted by the different troops of horse—and, notwithstanding the short notice which had been given the Blues, almost the whole of that corps, with an alacrity which does them honor, were drawn up on the common, to receive their beloved General.

On his arrival, the cavalry and infantry were drawn up; and the General, having passed in review down their front, is said to have expressed the highest satisfaction at their soldierly and elegant appearance.

The procession then moved from the commons, the General accompanied by his secretary Mr. Lear, in the centre of the cavalry.—On his arrival at his lodgings in Eighth street, he was saluted by the acclamations of the citizens, who had collected once more to behold their Chief.

The General was dressed in his uniform, and is apparently in good health and spirits.

There is not on earth a spectacle more worthy an independent state, than the sublime and grateful plaudits of its citizens, directed to one grand and illustrious object—rewarding virtue as the only permanent basis of public affection—and estimating the qualities of the sage, the patriot, and the hero, by the divine effusions of public gratitude.

The arrival of WASHINGTON in our city at this period, gives birth to a train of reflections, which the scanty period assigned to our labours will not permit us to indulge. His disinterested zeal in the public good, which has lately proved itself unshaken by the hand of time, and which exalts the American name to the highest pitch of glory, has produced a contest between the impregnable virtues of the Chief, that will exist beyond the reach of years. O Americans, indulgent Heaven has bestowed upon you a second Quintus, in a period of danger.—May you long imitate his example! and, when the insidious enemy of your rights shall have been prostrated by his arm, surpass even Roman munificence, by crowning the retirement of your friend and hero, by your blessings and your praise.

To the Printer of the Philadelphia Gazette.

Deborah Logan requests you to give the following a place in your paper.—

Stenton, Nov. 5, 1798.

Extract of a letter from Doctor Logan, dated Bourdeaux, Sept. 9 1798, to his Wife.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that I embark this day on board the ship Perseverance for Philadelphia, and shall bring with me dispatches for our government, calculated to restore that harmony, the loss of which has been so sensibly felt by both countries. All American vessels in the harbours of France have been released—all American prisoners have been set at liberty; and the most positive assurances have been made, that France is ready to enter on a treaty for the amicable accommodation of all matters in dispute.—American citizens are treated with respect in every part of France, and the appearance of a reconciliation between the two Republics, affords the highest satisfaction to all classes of citizens in this country, &c. &c.

"GEORGE LOGAN."

Every attempt to violate or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberties and independence of America. If Dr. Logan has acted as the devoted missionary of any set of men in the United States, and by treating in *their* name, endeavoured to revive the mortal and expiring poison of anarchy and division in our country—we hope we will meet with every species of indignation from Americans, which such conduct must naturally excite. If we wish to eternize the existence of our liberties, and of our constitution, we must rally round the standard of our Government—and of our Government *alone*.

The papers of the United States, in noticing the great mortality among the *printers* of this city, have stated the number short by about two thirds; in this office alone, eight persons have died—out of the Philadelphia Gazette office nearly double that number; beside the mortality in the other newspaper and book offices—A person who has kept a register of the deaths in the printing branch, makes it *sixty two persons*. (*Aurora.*)

Arrived ship Perseverance, Norton, of New-York, from Bourdeaux, left there the 12th of September; on the 13th, at Psuliac, was informed by the prize master of the Prince of Auffenous, just arrived there a prize to the privateer brig Decade, that she had the latter end of August, captured an American ship from Philadelphia for London, called the Two Friends, as well as he could recollect; the same day passed the brig Mary, Russel, sent in a prize to the Spartin privateer, on her passage from Philadelphia to Hamburgh. Left the Cordebas the 17th, and on the 21st saw ten sail of large vessels, soon afterwards perceived four others following them, at sunset one of the latter, a brig hauled her wind, chased, and boarded the Perseverance at 10—she proved to be the British brig Sylph, Capt. White, who examined the ship's papers, and dismissed her, after informing that the ten vessels we had seen, were a ship of the line and nine frigates, and that he was despatched to the Admiral at Cork to keep a good look out for them; 23d was boarded by the British frigate La Nymph, Capt. Frazier, 7 days out from Portsmouth, on a cruise, who treated us remarkably politely, and informed that the British frigate Anson had just sent in the French frigate Flora, from Bourdeaux, on a cruise, and that the day before he had taken the brig George from New York, bound to Madeira; Oct. 2d was boarded by the French privateer brig Sans Culottes, Capt. Dupor, out 20 days from Corunna, on a cruise, and politely treated, Capt. D. was shewn the decree taking off the embargo on American vessels in France and said that hereafter he should not molest any American vessel; 25th fell in with the Brig Ann, Morrison, out 16 days from Newburyport, bound to Trinadada, with 4 feet water in the hold and the leak increasing, there being no possibility of keeping her afloat Capt. M. and his crew deserted her and came home in the Perseverance. In the Perseverance came passengers Mr. Gardner (owner) Mr. John Lynch of this city, and Dr. LOGAN.

Capt. Gardner says, he firmly believes, that more than one half of the present French Council of 500, is composed of owners or *part owners* of privateers! What a *precious set* of Legislators!

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25.

This day came down the North River, from Catskill, to be fitted for sea with all expedition, the beautiful new ship WASHINGTON, pierced for 20 guns, and owned by Messrs. Baltus, Son & Co. of this city; we understand she is to be purchased by government, and hope she will prove an able protector of our commerce.

The trial of the ship Niger, captured some time ago by the United States frigate the Constitution, Captain Nicholson, came on at Williamsburg on Wednesday, Oct. 26, when, after a long hearing, she was liberated. We understand the Captain of the Niger has laid his damages at no inconsiderable sum.

Interesting Intelligence
By the laſt Arrivals from Europe.

LONDON, October 2.

THE Hamburgh mail which became due on Wedneſday laſt, arrived this morning and brought a corroboration of the defeat of the French fleet by Admiral Nelſon. Some particulars of the engagement are contained in letters from Conſtantinople and Vienna.—Deſpatches have alſo been received at the Admiralty, which ſtate Admiral Brueys' fleet to have been almoſt completely deſtroyed.

COURIER OFFICE, October 2.

POSTSCRIPT.

The deſpatches received at the Admiralty are from Sir M. Eden, at Vienna, which confirm the very important intelligence of the victory obtained by Sir Horatio Nelſon over the French fleet, near Alexandria. Report ſtates that all the French ſhips, except two, who eſcaped to Malta, were either taken or deſtroyed.

Deſpatches are alſo ſaid to have been received from Sir William Hamilton, which ſtate, that the Marine cutter had arrived at Naples, with an account of Admiral Nelſon having burnt two French ſhips of the line, and captured ſeven, with all the tranſports.

SECOND EDITION.

We ſtop the preſs to inſert the following copy of a paper poſted up at Lloyd's:—

"In deſpatches received from Sir Morton Eden, at Vienna, dated the 15th of September, he mentions having received an official communication from the Neapolitan Charge d'Affaires that the Marine cutter had arrived from Admiral Nelſon's fleet, on the 31, at Naples, the Captain of which declared, that the whole of the French line of battle ſhips were taken, burnt or deſtroyed, except two.

HAMBURGH MAIL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Auguſt 29.

Laſt night the Turkiſh miniſtry received important deſpatches from the Pacha of Rhodes. They bring advice that ſeveral French frigates had arrived at that iſland, which had been ſeized by the Pacha, according to the orders lately received from the Grand Signior. The Pacha has likewiſe tranſmitted the following intelligence.

The Engliſh Admiral, Nelſon, having appeared unexpectedly before the harbour of Alexandria, found there the French fleet, and immediately attacked it. The French Admiral's ſhip, on board of which Buonaparte had been, took fire, and was entirely conſumed.—The French frigates, which eſcaped into the open ſea, were not aware that the Porte was inimically diſpoſed towards France, and that hoſtilities had already commenced; they therefore came to anchor in the harbour of Rhodes, and were immediately confiſcated. From the Captains of theſe frigates the Pacha of Rhodes received the account of the diſtruction of the French fleet, and the principal circumſtances of that event." The Porte immediately communicated this intelligence, by their interpreter, to the foreign miniſters. This day the Engliſh miniſter, Sir Spencer Smith, received the confirmation of this account.

With reſpect to the army of Buonaparte, we have received the following intelligence:—It had for ſome time maintained a poſition between Roſetta and Cairo; but ſuddenly retreated to Damietta. In the vicinity of this town the French were attacked by an army of 60,000 Arabs, the greater part cavalry, under the command of Muſtapha Bey, and two other Beys. An obſtinate battle enſued, and the Arabs ſay, in their account, tranſmitted to the Pacha of Diarbekir, that they forced the enemy to retire with conſiderable loſs, and that the French afterwards made a ſtand a few leagues from Damietta. Theſe accounts do not ſay why Buonaparte, at firſt, inſtead of advancing againſt the reſidence of the Beys, ſhould have retreated ſo ſoon; but this is aſcribed partly to the numerous cavalry that covered the city of Cairo, partly to the inundation of the Nile, which at this time is at the higheſt, and partly to the difficulty which the French found in obtaining proviſions, where ſo many of the roads were laid under water.

The Porte has taken great offence at the inveſion of Egypt by the French, and regards it as an act of open hoſtility. It conſiders the project of Buonaparte as very degrading to its dignity, injurious to its government, and contrary both to the claims it has to Egypt, and the relation which long exiſted between it and the Beys, who govern Egypt in its name.—The French Charge d'Affaires, citizen Ruffin, and all thoſe in employment under him, have in conſequence been put under arreſt, and confined to their houſes. The French reſidents here, have been forbidden to wear the national cockade in the ſtreets and public places.—They had, indeed, before laid aſide the cockade, from fear of being ill treated by the populace, who are violently incenſed againſt the French. The French Charge d'Affaires, in conſequence of an intimation from the Porte, has likewiſe been obliged to take down the inſignia of the French republic, which he had put up over the door of his hotel.

Similar orders have been ſent to all the towns in which French conſuls or vice conſuls reſide, as the Porte fears attempts at revolutionary movements. Particular orders have likewiſe been ſent to Jaffy and Buchareſt relative to the French conſuls there, as the Porte believes a ſuſpicious correſpondence is carried on there with ſome Poliſh malcontents.

Councils of ſtate, and conferences between the Turkiſh and foreign miniſters, eſpecially those of England and Ruſſia, who have now greateſt influence, are held almoſt daily. The Auſtrian Internuncio has not yet been invited to theſe conferences. It is certain that a grand project of alliance is now in agitation.

The utmoſt diligence is uſed in equipping our fleet for ſea; but it will now find no enemy to contend with.

VIENNA, September 22.

Official accounts from Conſtantinople, which were yeſterday brought by couriers to the Engliſh and Ruſſian envoys in this city, bring advice that Admiral Nelſon had attacked the French fleet before Alexandria, and partly burned and partly ſunk almoſt the whole of it. Some ſhips, which made their eſcape, fell into the hands of the Turks, and meet ſimilar fate; ſo that of this great French fleet, ſcarcely a ſingle tranſport is left.

The Turkiſh merchants here have likewiſe received letters from Conſtantinople (but of an earlier date than the above official deſpatches) which mention that the Turkiſh nation is highly incenſed againſt the French, and that the populace have clamorouſly demanded that the French Charge d'Affaires ſhall be ſent to the priſon of the Seven Towers. In the mean time, orders have been given by the Porte to arreſt all the French ſhips in the Turkiſh harbours. The embargo on all French property has been carried into execution, and the conſul at Jaffy has been the firſt arreſted.

The Turkiſh merchants here have likewiſe received letters from Smyrna, which ſtate, that Buonaparte had advanced with his army towards Grand Cairo, and publiſhed his invitation to liberty in the Arabic language; but that the inhabitants had only been the more enraged againſt him, and that he had been forced to retreat.

GLASGOW, September 25.

Paris papers till 17th inſt. have been received ſince our laſt. By theſe it appears, that Admiral Nelſon has, by the total deſtruction of the French fleet, on its return from Alexandria made ample amends for his former ill luck.—"The ſquadron of Admiral Brueys," ſays the ſupplement to the Redacteur of the 14th inſt. "which was moored off Beguieres was attacked by the Britiſh fleet; on both ſides the action was maintained with a degree of obſtinacy which hiſtory does not afford an example. During the action the veſſel of the French Admiral blew up. Two or three of our ſhips were ſunk. Others, both Britiſh and French, were driven on ſhore; others of the French veſſels remained totally diſabled on the ſcene of action. We are anxious for their fate." The authenticity of this intelligence, which was repeated in the Paris papers of the 15th and 16th has been doubted by many, becauſe it had firſt appeared only in the ſupplement of the Redacteur; but when we conſider that the ſuppliment alſo contains a meſſage from the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, on the ſubject of Buonaparte's entrance into Egypt, which is certainly official; and that it has been the policy of the French Government from the days of Barrere to the preſent, to communicate the bad news which they could not conceal, under the covert of ſome intelligence more conſoling, theſe reluctant confeſſions of the Directory ſeem ſufficient in our opinion, to juſtify our yielding almoſt implicit credit to the report.

The meſſage to the Directory on the ſubject of Buonaparte's entrance into Egypt, a copy of which will be found under the French department, is a ſort of manifeſto, in which the Directory unbluſhingly make the wrongs of the Arabs of forty years endurance, the pretence for an aggreſſion obviouſly founded in inordinate ambition and a ſpirit of aggrandizement.

There is now no doubt that Buonaparte reached Cairo on the 2nd July. It would appear, therefore, that the oppoſition he met with on the way thither for Alexandria, if he met with any, was extremely impotent. It is alſo probable, that the ultimate object of his expedition is India, with a view to deſtroy the power and intereſt of Great Britain in that quarter, to the attainment of which the poſſeſſion of Egypt is a neceſſary appendage.

Theſe papers alſo contain a letter from Savary and from General Humbert, to the Miniſter of Marine, on the landing of the French in Ireland. Sanguine as it would thence appear were the hopes of Humbert, they have, happily for this country, been completely fruſtrated.

Two, ſome ſay ten, ſail of the line and ſeven frigates, under the command of Admiral de Gallies have, it is ſaid, ſailed from Breſt for Ireland.

The report brought by the maſter of a veſſel arrived in the Clyde from Newry, of the landing of ſome more Frenchmen in Ireland noticed in our laſt, has ſince been confirmed by the Iriſh papers. Napper Tandy, the expatriated patriot was, it ſeems, their leader, and iſſued two Addreſſes to the United Iriſhmen, which will be found under the Iriſh department. The veſſel in which they had re embarked for France, it is ſaid has been captured.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Admiralty have received an account of Sir Horatio Nelſon having ſailed from Syracuſe on the 26th July.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Berry, of his Majeſty's ſhip Vanguard

"Vanguard, at Sea, off Candia, July 9, '98

"We left the Rock of Gibraltar on the 9th of May, and arrived off Toulon the 17th; on the 20th took a brig from Smyrna; on the ſame night a moſt tremendous ſtorm aroſe in which we carried away all our topmaſts, and late our foremaſt, which rendered us a complete wreck; on the 23d we arrived at Sardinia, and refitted, and went to ſea again in 4 days; on the 7th June were joined by ten ſail of the line and a 50 gun ſhip; on the 17th we looked into Naples Bay, and communicated with Sir W. Hamilton; in ſix days from Sicily we arrived at Alexandria; they had heard the French were coming, and were determined to repel them. The Governor was determined, ſhould they land, to begin by cutting off the head of their Conſul, and all that were in the French intereſt, and ſaid he would ſerve us the ſame if we attempted to land any force; he ſaid this to the Officer we ſent on ſhore. We are now going to Syracuſe to wood and water, &c. &c.

"Admiral Nelſon and the Fleet are all in good health."

SAVANNAH, October 9.

On Friday laſt General Gunn, being about to leave this city, a number of reſpectable citizens, approving of the conduct of the General in the Senate of the United States gave him a dinner at the City Tavern, when the following toaſts were drank.

1. JOHN ADAMS, our illuſtrious Preſident.

2. GEORGE WASHINGTON, commander in chief of the American army.

3. The State of Georgia, as ſhe was with the firſt ſtates to adopt the Federal Conſtitution—May ſhe be ſo to defend it.

4. The army of the United States—May it ever be a bulwark and defence to our excellent conſtitution.

5. The navy of the United States, the defence of our commerce—May it conduct itſelf with ſafety and give ſtrength, and reſpectability to the American flag in every quarter of the globe.

6. The city of Savannah, like the Phœnix ariſing from the flames—May it grow in commerce, wealth and dignity.

7. The firm and virtuous majority in Congreſs—May they continue to defend our rights againſt foreign influence.

8. The American Eagle—May it never be intimidated at the crowing of the Cock or the roaring of the Lion.

9. A ſpeedy coalition of the powers of Europe to aſſert the rights of man.

10. General Knox.

11. General Pinckney.

12. General Marſhall.

13. Timothy Pickering—the man whoſe honeſty and integrity cannot be called in queſtion.

14. Robert G. Harper, the firm defender of the rights of his country—May he continue a repreſentative of our ſiſter ſtate.

15. John Rutledge, jun.—May he receive at the enſuing election, the reward due to ſo much merit.

16. Our friends the federaliſts, throughout the union.

VOLUNTEER TOAST *from the* Chair.

Sobriety to our ſtate magiſtrates.

By General Gunn.

The volunteer corps of Chatham county and the militia of the State of Georgia—May they always be correct in their politics, and firm ſupporters of their own government.

NORFOLK, October 23.

Capt. Iſrael Pellew, of the Cleopatra Britiſh frigate of 32 guns, the convoy to the lately arrived American fleet of merchantmen from England, and of whom the maſters of the merchantmen ſpeak in high terms for his care and watchful attention to the whole fleet; caſt anchor for a few hours only within Cape Henry on Wedneſday laſt, in order to accommodate the landing of Mr. Erſkine (ſon to the celebrated Counſellor Erſkine) and who, after a few days ſtay in this town, ſet out for Mount Vernon, accompanied by Mr. Digges, on a viſit to General Waſhington, commencing an intended tour he means to take through the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.

Lieut. General WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States, arrived here on Saturday morning laſt, eſcorted by the different troops of horſe—and, notwithſtanding the ſhort notice which had been given the Blues, almoſt the whole of that corps, with an alacrity which does them honor, were drawn up on the common, to receive their beloved General.

On his arrival, the cavalry and infantry were drawn up; and the General, having paſſed in review down their front, is ſaid to have expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at their ſoldierly and elegant appearance.

The proceſſion then moved from the commons, the General accompanied by his ſecretary Mr. Lear, in the centre of the cavalry.—On his arrival at his lodgings in Eighth ſtreet, he was ſaluted by the acclamations of the citizens, who had collected once more to behold their Chief.

The General was dreſſed in his uniform, and is apparently in good health and ſpirits.

There is not on earth a ſpectacle more worthy an independent ſtate, than the ſublime and grateful plaudits of its citizens, directed to one grand and illuſtrious object—rewarding virtue as the only permanent baſis of public affection—and eſtimating the qualities of the ſage, the patriot, and the hero, by the divine effuſions of public gratitude.

The arrival of WASHINGTON in our city at this period, gives birth to a train of reflections, which the ſcanty period aſſigned to our labours will not permit us to indulge. His diſintereſted zeal in the public good, which has lately proved itſelf unſhaken by the hand of time, and which exalts the American name to the higheſt pitch of glory, has produced a conteſt between the impregnable virtues of the Chief, that will exiſt beyond the reach of years. O Americans, indulgent Heaven has beſtowed upon you a ſecond Quintus, in a period of danger.—May you long imitate his example! and, when the inſidious enemy of your rights ſhall have been proſtrated by his arm, ſurpaſs even Roman munificence, by crowning the retirement of your friend and hero, by your bleſſings and your praiſe.

To the Printer of the Philadelphia Gazette.

Deborah Logan requeſts you to give the following a place in your paper.—

Stenton, Nov. 5, 1798.

Extract of a letter from Doctor Logan, dated Bourdeaux, Sept. 9, 1798, to his Wife.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that I embark this day on board the ſhip Perſeverance for Philadelphia, and ſhall bring with me deſpatches for our government, calculated to reſtore that harmony, the loſs of which has been ſo ſenſibly felt by both countries. All American veſſels in the harbours of France have been releaſed—all American priſoners have been ſet at liberty; and the moſt poſitive aſſurances have been made, that France is ready to enter on a treaty for the amicable accommodation of all matters in diſpute.—American citizens are treated with reſpect in every part of France, and the appearance of a reconciliation between the two Republics, affords the higheſt ſatisfaction to all claſſes of citizens in this country, &c. &c.

"GEORGE LOGAN."

Every attempt to violate or leſſen the ſovereign authority, ought to be conſidered as hoſtile to the liberties and independence of America. If Dr. Logan has acted as the deputed miſſionary of any ſet of men in the United States, and by treating in *their* name, endeavoured to revive the mortal and expiring peſtilence of anarchy and diviſion in our country—we hope he will meet with every ſpecies of indignation from Americans, which ſuch conduct muſt naturally excite. If we wiſh to eternize the exiſtence of our liberties, and of our conſtitution, we muſt rally round the ſtandard of our Government—and of our Government *alone*.

The papers of the United States, in noticing the great mortality among the *printers* of this city, have ſtated the number much by about two thirds; in this office alone, eight perſons have died—out of the Philadelphia Gazette office nearly double that number; beſide the mortality in the other newſpaper and book offices—A perſon who has kept a regiſter of the deaths in the printing branch, makes it *ſixty two perſons*. (*Aurora.*)

Arrived ſhip Perſeverance, Norton, of New-York, from Bourdeaux, left there the 12th of September; on the 23d, at Pauillac, was informed by the prize maſter of the Prince of Auſtrezes, juſt arrived there a prize to the privateer brig Decade, that ſhe had the latter end of Auguſt, captured an American ſhip from Philadelphia for London, called the Two Friends, as well as he could recollect; the ſame day paſſed the brig Mary, Ruſſel, ſent in a prize to the Spartia privateer, on her paſſage from Philadelphia to Hamburgh. Left the Cordeban the 27th, and on the 21ſt ſaw ten ſail of large veſſels, ſoon afterwards perceived four others following them, at ſunſet one of the latter, a brig hauled her wind, chaſed, and boarded the Perſeverance at 10—ſhe proved to be the Britiſh brig Sylph, Capt. White, who examined the ſhip's papers, and diſmiſſed her, after informing that the ten veſſels we had ſeen, were a ſhip of the line and nine frigates, and that he was deſpatched to the Admiral at Cork to keep a good look out for them; 23d was boarded by the Britiſh frigate La Nymph, Capt. Frazier, 7 days out from Portſmouth, on a cruiſe, who treated us remarkably politely, and informed that the Britiſh frigate Anſon had juſt ſent in the French frigate Flora, from Bourdeaux, on a cruiſe, and that the day before he had taken the brig George from New York, bound to Madeira; Oct. 28 was boarded by the French privateer brig Sans Culottes, Capt. Dupor, out 20 days from Corunna, on a cruiſe, and politely treated, Capt. D. was ſhewn the decree taking off the embargo on American veſſels in France and ſaid that hereafter he ſhould not moleſt any American veſſel; 25th fell in with the Brig Ann, Morriſon, out 16 days from Newburyport, bound to Trinadada, with 6 feet water in the hold and the leak increaſing, there being no poſſibility of keeping her afloat Capt. M. and his crew deſerted her and came home in the Perſeverance. In the Perſeverance came paſſengers Mr. Gardner (owner) Mr. John Lynch of this city, and Dr. LOGAN.

Capt. Gardner ſays, he firmly believes, that more than one half of the preſent French Council of 500, is compoſed of owners or *part owners* of privateers! What a *precious ſet* of Legiſlators!

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15.

This day came down the North River, from Catſkill, to be fitted for ſea with all expedition, the beautiful new ſhip WASHINGTON, pierced for 20 guns, and owned by Meſſrs. Baltus, Son & Co. of this city; we underſtand ſhe is to be purchaſed by government, and hope ſhe will prove an able protector of our commerce.

The trial of the ſhip Niger, captured ſome time ago by the United States frigate the Conſtitution, Captain Nicholſon, came on at Williamſburg on Wedneſday, Oct. 26, when, after a long hearing, ſhe was liberated. We underſtand the Captain of the Niger has laid his damages at no inconſiderable ſum.

each carrying 42 guns, and 350 men, thus making an aggregate force of 168 guns and 2400 men, while the Lion had only 64 guns and 480 men. A more gallant action has not been fought this war, so pregnant with honour to the British fleet.

It is stated in all the late French papers, that all the men of science in the train of Buonaparte, actually knew nothing of the destination or the object they were going upon.

Both Houses of the Legislature of Vermont, with but five dissenting voices, have concurred in the amendment to the Federal Constitution, proposed by Massachusetts, for precluding foreigners from a seat in Congress.

The Ganges, sloop of war, has gone up to Philadelphia after undergoing a complete equipment. She mounts 26 nine pounders, and is in all respects, a stout complete vessel.

She is now commanded by Thomas Tingey, Esq; who after completing his complement of men, stores, ammunition, &c. will put to sea by the beginning of December.

Capt. Dale, late Commander, will probably take command of the Norfolk frigate, or that now building in Philadelphia.

Curious mistake for an adorer of the people.

In the Index to the 2d vol. of the Laws of New York, printed by Greenleaf, occurs this odd reference:

SWING—See *Town Meeting.*

The following extract, from a celebrated work, may not be inapposite, at the present time.

LOGAN—THE MINGO CHIEF.

"If Logan shall suffer death for High Treason, who is there would mourn for Logan?—Not one." *Jefferson's Notes.*

ALBANY, November 9.

The celebrated Equestrian, Mr. Ricketts, has returned to this city from Canada; and intends to entertain the Citizens of Albany and its vicinity, with a few exhibitions. We understand his first performance will be on Tuesday next.

General Chittenden's certificate respecting a conversation with Col Lyon.

In consequence of information that there was a publication in the Vergennes paper, respecting a conversation which took place between myself and Col. Matthew Lyon, which publication I have not yet had the opportunity to see; and at the request of Col. Lyon and the person who is said to be the Author of the publication, I have been induced to come forward and make the following certificate of the conversation as it passed to the best of my recollection.

I *hereby certify*, that, sometime in the month of August last, I was in company with Col. Lyon at Jericho; and in the course of conversation which respected the political situation of the United States, among other things, I asked Col. Lyon what would be the consequence provided the party whose cause he espoused, were to prevail, or that, that party which is now considered as the minority in Congress, were to become the majority. Col. Lyon replied, that if they had the power, he believed they would conduct the same as the prevailing party now do—then, sir, said I, what would be the consequence? Col. Lyon replied, that in the course of four or five years, it would be necessary to displace them, and raise a new set; also, I asked his opinion respecting the wages of the members of Congress, whether, if the wages had been fixed at three dollars per day, the price of board, would not so far have comported with the wages, that as good men as we have now in Congress, would have been induced to accept the appointment of federal representatives; he replied, that rent was very high, and taking every thing into consideration, he thought the wages were as low as would answer, and that he had no objection to the wages of the members of Congress.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

Vergennes, Oct. 17.

DANBURY, Nov. 12.

Last Thursday being the day appointed by the Superior Court, holden in this Town last August, for the execution of ANTHONY, a free Negro, for the crime of a Rape; he was executed pursuant to law and their judgment at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

BOSTON, November 14.

The PRESIDENT of the United States set out on Monday last, from his seat at Quincy, for Trenton.

Lieutenant-General WASHINGTON, Generals LEE and HAMILTON and some other military characters, were to meet, we learn at Trenton, on Saturday last on the organization of the army.

Of the rebellion in Ireland, nothing important is detailed in the English papers. Fugitive parties still commit depredations; and twelve regiments of English militia have lately embarked, in order, it is said, to oppose the landing of the French.

A general exchange of prisoners has been agreed on between the English and French governments.—4000 seamen will thus be added to the British navy.

Gen. Pichegru has arrived in England from the West Indies.

Since our last, the United States Frigate Constitution, Capt. NICHOLSON, arrived in President's Road, in the outer harbour; she having sprung her bowsprit, near the Gulph of Florida, when convoying (at the request of the Naval Agent and Merchants of the city of Charleston) a fleet of ten sail of Merchantmen for the Havannah. Since the Constitution left this port, she has completely scoured the coast. Capt. Nicholson's first orders were to cruise from George's Bank to Sandy Hook—his second from Sandy Hook to the Capes of Virginia;—and his third from the Capes of Virginia to St. Mary's River, to protect the American commerce, and to capture all French cruisers. The ship sails remarkably fast;—the crew perfectly happy; the Commander held in high estimation by him, and she has not a sick man on board.

In the French "*Clef du Cabinet,*" of the 16th September, after reciting the *pitiful* fate of the Toulon squadron, the factorites of the Directory endeavor to keep up the spirits of the Parisians, by these consolations: "But," say they, "let us compare this loss with the triumph of Buonaparte, in Egypt—The descent of the French in Ireland—the success of Hedouville, at St. Domingo without including the taking of Malta, and we shall be able to decide, whether the English have much reason to boast of the advantages they have gained since the departure of the Toulon fleet.—The English Gazettes, however, will loudly proclaim them." *Brave, Citoyen "Clef du Cabinet"!*—but Buonaparte's triumph must have been great indeed, in Egypt, as any one who will take pains to read Volney, or any modern traveller, will readily see! The descent on Ireland has terminated, as the Directory, perhaps wished—one half of the troops have been killed, and the rest made prisoners. We have heard but little of any success of Hedouville, in St. Domingo—The British, it is true, finding a number of the ports they held, like the Indian's gun "*cost more than they come to*;" have evacuated them carrying off all their equipage, &c.—So that the sum total of consolation for the loss of the whole Toulon fleet, amounts to the mole hill of Malta!!

NEWPORT, November 20.

FEDERALISM IN THE SOUTH.

Extract of a Letter from Georgetown (S C)

"It is with great Pleasure I inform you that Mr. Benton has lost his Election, although he was opposed by *Two Federalists*; and that Mr. Huger, a zealous Supporter of Government, has been elected. Mr. Huger had 568 Votes, General Thomas 552, and Benton 540. I enclose you some Resolutions which were entered into at a very numerous Meeting to Cheraw on the Day of Election; and, also, a List of Toasts, which were drank at Cheraw Court-House on Friday last, the President's Birth Day, which has been celebrated very generally throughout this District—by them you will see how patriotic and federal we are in this Part of the Union."

CHERAW RESOLUTIONS.

The Electors of the County of Chesterfield, in Cheraw District, in the State of S. Carolina, being assembled on the 8th Day of October, 1798, at the Court House, for the Purpose of electing a Representative for the ensuing Congress, resolved previously to take into Consideration the State of the Country.

William Pegues, Esq; being chosen President, and Christopher Vernon, Secretary, the following Committee were appointed to report Resolutions, suitable to the Sentiments of the Meeting:

William Falconer, Chairman; Col. Calvin Spencer, Major William Lyons, Major Thomas Blakeney, Dr. Miles King, Capt. Charles Evans, Major John P. Rushing, Capt. John Dewitt, Mr. Isaac Courtis; who retired, and afterwards reported as follows:

The Committee having taken the Matter into Consideration which they had in Charge—recommend that the following Resolutions be adopted.

1. Resolved unanimously, That as it is our undoubted right, so it is, at this Time, our indispensible Duty, to investigate the State of the Country, and the Means and political Tenets of those who solicit our Suffrages.

2 Resolved unanimously, That we have full and unimpaired Confidence in the constituted Authorities of our Country, and of their Administration of the Government thereof; will defend the same to the last [illegible] against every foreign Attack.

3 Resolved unanimously, That if at any Time Abuses should creep into the Administration of our Government, we possess constitutional Means of reforming and correcting them, and deem it a virtual surrender of national Independence to arraign or try our Rulers at the Bar of a foreign Nation.

4 Resolved unanimously, That every Attempt to alienate us from our own Government, and to seduce us into the Views of a foreign One, is Conspiracy against our Liberty and Independence.

5. Resolved unanimously, That the distributing of Papers scandalously false and inflammatory, or propagating Discourses designedly to condemn the Measures of our Government towards France, and to justify the Measures of France towards our Country, is such an Attempt.

6 Resolved, That the indiscriminate Opposition of our present Member in the House of Representatives in Congress, to the Measures of Government, induces us to withdraw our Confidence from him.

On Motion, ordered, That Copies of the above be authenticated by the President and Secretary, and One of them transmitted to the President of the United States; and that the said Committee do prepare a Letter, expressive of the Sentiments of this Meeting, to accompany the same, and that the other be printed in the State Gazette.

WILLIAM PEGUES, President.
CHRISTOPHER VERNON Sec'ry.

TOASTS DRANK ON THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTH DAY

1 The DAY—The Birth Day of our illustrious President.

2 JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States, whose Wisdom and Firmness preserve American Liberty from the Inroads of Despotism and the Licentiousness of modern Democracy.

3 General GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the Armies of America—Columbia's Glory, Boast and Pride.

4 The United States of America—May they ever preserve their Rank as an Independent Nation, unimpaired and unsullied.

5. The Militia of South Carolina—Her Defence against her Enemies, and the Support of her civil Rights.

6 The Navy of the United States—May it protect the Commerce of the Country, and the Honor of its Flag in every Quarter of the Globe.

7 Agriculture and Commerce—May they go Hand in Hand, and know that one cannot prosper without the Assistance of the other.

8. H. W. DESAUSSURE, Esq; our virtuous and enlightened Fellow Citizen, whose uniform Patriotism, incorruptible Integrity and splendid Talents, render him alike the Pride and Ornament of his Country.

9 TIMOTHY PICKERING Esq; Secretary of State, whose Firmness and Integrity defeated the Machinations of his Country's Foes.

10 THOMAS FINCKNEY JOHN RUTLEDGE jun. and ROBERT G. HARPER—our Federal Representatives in Congress.

11 The American Ambassadors at foreign Courts.

12. The Nations who are in Amity and Friendship with America.

13 General CHARLES C. PINCKNEY—the safe Depositary of his Country's Honor.

14. The American Fair—whose Smiles encourage us in noble Deeds and virtuous Actions.

15. A speedy Annihilation to the Power of the present diabolical Tyrants of France.

16 A speedy Relief to our distressed Fellow Citizens in the Northern States, who have been afflicted with a dreadful Pestilence.

MARRIED]—At Boston, Captain JOHN MUMFORD of Providence, to Miss HERZIBAH SNELLING.

DIED]—At Bristol, Deacon JEREMIAH DIMON, aged 88 Years. He was an honest and useful Citizen; had been a pious and worthy Member of the Congregational Church of Christ, in that Place, for more than 60 Years. He was blessed with a numerous Issue, having had 98 Children, Grand, and Great Grand Children,—67 of these survive him.

—At Westerly, on Thursday Morning last, in the 39th Year of her Age, Mrs. LYDIA NOYES, Wife of Thomas Noyes, Esq; and Daughter of the late Mr. William Rogers, of this Town—a Lady whose many relative, social, and domestic Virtues endeared her to her Family and Friends, and renders her Death a real Loss to them, particularly to an affectionate Husband and eight Children.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Nov. 19

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Leopard, Fanoum,	Providence
—— Republican, Anthony,	Boston
—— Polly, Snell,	Boston
Schooner Halcyon, Pendleton,	Philadelphia
Sloop Nancy, Hill,	Boston
Schooner Chloe, Slocum,	New York
Brig Polly and Nancy, Davis,	Dixon
—— Mary and Fanny, Hoom,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Polly, Briggs,	New York
—— George, Brown,	Ditto
—— Fair American, Bennet,	Ditto
—— Concord, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Maria Wardlow,	Ditto
—— Harriot, Carr,	Alexandria
—— Sally, Southwick,	Philadelphia
Schooner Esther, Eldridge,	Charleston
—— Neptune, Sheffield,	Boston
—— Peggy, Gladding,	Hudson

For SALE, by
JAMES PERRY,
For Cash or short Credit,

A Few Hogsheads of excellent retailing MOLASSES.

Also, SPANISH INDIGO, of a superior Quality, by the Dozen or single Pound.

Newport, Nov. 20, 1798.

FOR SALE,

BEST English GUN-POWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1798.

UMBRELLA MISSING.

AN almost new Silk Umbrella, marked on the Handle H. S. has been loaned to, or left at a Neighbour's, in Town.—Whoever has it, or knows where it is, and will give Information to, or leave it with the Printer, shall have the Thanks of the Owner.

Newport, Nov. 20, '98.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.—China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum, and Molasses per Hogshead.—Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

SIMEON MARTIN,
Has for Sale for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and large GARDEN, containing two Lots and a Half of choice Land, which never fails to produce in the driest Season, adjoining to William Douglass, in Broad-street. For Particulars inquire of
ELISHA LAWTON.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1798.

JUSTICES WRITS, agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Revision of the Laws—for Sale by the Printer hereof.

each carrying 42 guns, and 350 men, thus making an aggregate force of 168 guns and 2400 men, while the Lion had only 64 guns and 480 men. A more gallant action has not been fought this war, fo pregnant with honour to the British fleet.

It is ſtated in all the late French papers, that all the men of ſcience in the train of Buonaparte, actually knew nothing of the deſtination or the object they were going upon.

Both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Vermont, with but five diſſenting voices, have concurred in the amendment to the Federal Conſtitution, propoſed by Maſſachuſetts, for precluding foreigners from a ſeat in Congreſs.

The Ganges, ſloop of war, has gone up to Philadelphia after undergoing a complete equipment. She mounts 26 nine pounders, and is in all reſpects, a moſt complete veſſel.

She is now commanded by Thomas Tingey, Eſq; who after completing his complement of men, ſtores, ammunition, &c. will put to ſea by the beginning of December.

Capt. Dale, late Commander, will probably take command of the Norfolk frigate, or that now building in Philadelphia.

Curious miſtake for an *adorer* of the people.

In the Index to the 2d vol. of the Laws of New York, printed by Greenleaf, occurs this odd reference:

SWINE—See *Town Meeting*.

The following extract, from a celebrated work, may not be inapposite, at the preſent time.

LOGAN—THE MINGO CHIEF.

"If Logan ſhall ſuffer the pains of High Treaſon, who is there would mourn for Logan?—Not one." *Jefferſon's Notes.*

ALBANY, November 9.

The celebrated Equeſtrian, Mr. Ricketts, has returned to this city from Canada; and intends to entertain the Citizens of Albany and its vicinity, with a few exhibitions. We underſtand his firſt performance will be on Tueſday next.

General Chittenden's certificate reſpecting a converſation with Col Lyon.

In conſequence of information that there was a publication in the Vergennes paper, reſpecting a converſation which took place between myſelf and Col. Matthew Lyon, which publication I have not yet had the opportunity to ſee; and at the requeſt of Col. Lyon and the perſon who is ſaid to be the Author of the publication, I have been induced to come forward and make the following certificate of the converſation as it paſſed to the beſt of my recollection.

I *hereby certify*, that, ſometime in the month of Auguſt laſt, I was in company with Col. Lyon at Jericho; and in the courſe of converſation which reſpected the political ſituation of the United States, among other things, I aſked Col. Lyon what would be the conſequence provided the party whoſe cauſe he eſpouſed, were to prevail, or that, that party which is now conſidered as the minority in Congreſs, were to become the majority. Col. Lyon replied, that if they had the power, he believed they would conduct the ſame as the prevailing party now do—then, ſir, ſaid I, what would be the conſequence? Col. Lyon replied, that in the courſe of four or five years, it would be neceſſary to diſplace them, and raiſe a new ſet; alſo, I aſked his opinion reſpecting the wages of the members of Congreſs, whether, if the wages had been fixed at three dollars per day, the price of board, would not ſo far have compared with the wages, that as good men as we have now in Congreſs, would have been induced to accept the appointment of federal repreſentatives; he replied, that rent was very high, and taking every thing into conſideration, he thought the wages were as low as would anſwer, and that he had no objection to the wages of the members of Congreſs.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

Vergennes, Oct. 17.

DANBURY, Nov. 12.

Laſt Thurſday being the day appointed by the Superior Court, holden in this Town laſt Auguſt, for the execution of ANTHONY, a free Negro, for the crime of a Rape; he was executed purſuant to law and their judgment at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

BOSTON, November 14.

The PRESIDENT of the United States ſet out on Monday laſt, from his ſeat at Quincy, for Trenton.

Lieutenant-General WASHINGTON, Generals LEE and HAMILTON and ſome other military characters, were to meet, we learn at Trenton, on Saturday laſt on the organization of the army.

Of the rebellion in Ireland, nothing important is detailed in the Engliſh papers. Fugitive parties ſtill commit depredations; and twelve regiments of Engliſh militia have lately embarked, in order, it is ſaid, to oppoſe the landing of the French.

A general exchange of priſoners has been agreed on between the Engliſh and French governments.—4000 ſeamen will thus be added to the Britiſh navy.

Gen. Pichegru has arrived in England from the Weſt Indies.

Since our laſt, the United States Frigate Conſtitution, Capt. NICHOLSON, arrived in Preſident's Road, in the outer harbour; ſhe having ſprung her bowſprit, near the Gulph of Florida, when convoying (at the requeſt of the Naval Agent and Merchants of the city of Charleſton) a fleet of ten ſail of Merchantmen for the Havannah. Since the Conſtitution left this port, ſhe has completely ſcoured the coaſt. Capt. Nicholſon's firſt orders were to cruiſe from George's Bank to Sandy Hook—his ſecond from Sandy Hook to the Capes of Virginia;—and his third from the Capes of Virginia to St. Mary's River, to protect the American commerce, and to capture all French cruiſers. The ſhip ſails remarkably faſt;—the crew perfectly happy; the Commander held in high eſtimation, and ſhe has not a ſick man on board.

In the French "*Clef du Cabinet*," of the 16th September, after reciting the *pitiful* fate of the Toulon ſquadron, the ſatellites of the Directory endeavor to keep up the ſpirits of the Pariſians, by theſe conſolations: "But," ſay they, "let us compare this loſs with the triumph of Buonaparte, in Egypt—The deſcent of the French in Ireland—the ſucceſs of Hedouville, at St. Domingo without including the taking of Malta, and we ſhall be able to decide, whether the Engliſh have much reaſon to boaſt of the advantages they have gained ſince the departure of the Toulon fleet.—The Engliſh Gazettes, however, will loudly proclaim them." *Brave, Citoyen "Clef du Cabinet"!*—but Buonaparte's triumph muſt have been great indeed, in Egypt, as any one who will take pains to read Volney, or any modern traveller, will readily ſee! The deſcent on Ireland has terminated, as the Directory, perhaps wiſhed—one half of the troops have been killed, and the reſt made priſoners. We have heard but little of any ſucceſs of Hedouville, in St. Domingo—The Britiſh, it is true, finding a number of the ports they held, like the Indian's gun "*coſt more than they come to*;" have evacuated them carrying off all their equipage, &c.—So that the ſum total of conſolation for the loſs of the whole Toulon fleet, amounts to the mole hill of Malta!!

NEWPORT, November 20.

FEDERALISM IN THE SOUTH.

Extract of a Letter from Georgetown (S C)

"It is with great Pleaſure I inform you that Mr. Benton has loſt his Election, although he was oppoſed by *Two Federaliſts*; and that Mr. Huger, a zealous Supporter of Government, has been elected. Mr. Huger had 568 Votes, General Thomas 552, and Benton 540. I encloſe you ſome Reſolutions which were entered into at a very numerous Meeting to Cheraw on the Day of Election; and, alſo, a Liſt of Toaſts, which were drank at Cheraw Court-Houſe on Friday laſt, the Preſident's Birth Day, which has been celebrated very zealouſly throughout this Diſtrict—by them you will ſee how patriotic and federal we are in this Part of the Union."

CHERAW RESOLUTIONS.

The Electors of the County of Cheſterfield, in Cheraw Diſtrict, in the State of S. Carolina, being aſſembled on the 8th Day of October, 1798, at the Court Houſe, for the Purpoſe of electing a Repreſentative for the enſuing Congreſs, reſolved previouſly to take into Conſideration the State of the Country.

William Pegues, Eſq; being choſen Preſident, and Chriſtopher Vernon, Secretary, the following Committee were appointed to report Reſolutions, ſuitable to the Sentiments of the Meeting:

William Falconer, Chairman; Col. Calvin Spencer, Major William Lyons, Major Thomas Blakeney, Dr. Miles King, Capt. Charles Evans, Major John P. Rushing, Capt. John Dewitt, Mr. Iſaac Courte; who retired, and afterwards reported as follows:

The Committee having taken the Matter into Conſideration which they had in Charge—recommend that the following Reſolutions be adopted.

1. Reſolved unanimouſly, That as it is our undoubted right, ſo it is, at this Time, our indiſpenſible Duty, to inveſtigate the State of the Country, and the Meaſures and political Tenets of thoſe who ſolicit our Suffrages.

2. Reſolved unanimouſly, That we have full and unimpaired Confidence in the conſtituted Authorities of our Country, and of their Adminiſtration of the Government thereof; and that we will defend the ſame to the laſt Extremity againſt every foreign Attack.

3 Reſolved unanimouſly, That if at any Time Abuſes ſhould creep into the Adminiſtration of our Government, we poſſeſs conſtitutional Means of reforming and correcting them, and deem it a virtual ſurrender of national Independence to arraign or try our Rulers at the Bar of a foreign Nation.

4 Reſolved unanimouſly, That every Attempt to alienate us from our own Government, and to ſeduce us into the Views of a foreign One, is Conſpiracy againſt our Liberty and Independence.

5. Reſolved unanimouſly, That the diſtributing of Papers ſcandalouſly falſe and inflammatory, or propagating Diſcourſes deſignedly to condemn the Meaſures of our Government towards France, and to juſtify the Meaſures of France towards our Country, is ſuch an Attempt.

6 Reſolved, That the indiſcriminate Oppoſition of our preſent Member in the Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs, to the Meaſures of Government, induces us to withdraw our Confidence from him.

On Motion, ordered, That Copies of the above be authenticated by the Preſident and Secretary, and One of them tranſmitted to the Preſident of the United States; and that the ſaid Committee do prepare a Letter, expreſſive of the Sentiments of this Meeting, to accompany the ſame, and that the other be printed in the State Gazette.

WILLIAM PEGUES, Preſident.
CHRISTOPHER VERNON, Sec'ry.

TOASTS DRANK ON THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTH DAY

1 The DAY—The Birth Day of our illuſtrious Preſident.

2 JOHN ADAMS, Preſident of the United States, whoſe Wiſdom and Firmneſs preſerve American Liberty from the Inroads of Deſpotiſm and the Licentiouſneſs of modern Democracy.

3 General GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the Armies of America—Columbia's Glory, Boaſt and Pride.

4 The United States of America—May they ever preſerve their Rank as an Independent Nation, unimpaired and unſullied.

5. The Militia of South Carolina—Her Defence againſt her Enemies, and the Support of her civil Rights.

6 The Navy of the United States—May it protect the Commerce of the Country, and the Honor of its Flag in every Quarter of the Globe.

7 Agriculture and Commerce—May they go Hand in Hand, and know that one cannot proſper without the Aſſiſtance of the other.

8. H. W. DESAUSSURE, Eſq; our virtuous and enlightened Fellow Citizen, whoſe uniform Patriotiſm, incorruptible Integrity and ſplendid Talents, render him alike the Pride and Ornament of his Country.

9 TIMOTHY PICKERING Eſq; Secretary of State, whoſe Firmneſs and Integrity defeated the Machinations of his Country's Foes.

10 THOMAS PINCKNEY JOHN RUTLEDGE jun. and ROBERT G. HARPER—our Federal Repreſentatives in Congreſs.

11 The American Ambaſſadors at foreign Courts.

12. The Nations who are in Amity and Friendſhip with America.

13 General CHARLES C. PINCKNEY—the faithful Depoſit of his Country's Honor.

14. The American Fair—whoſe Smiles encourage us in noble Deeds and virtuous Actions.

15. A ſpeedy Annihilation to the Power of the preſent diabolical Tyrants of France.

16 A ſpeedy Relief to our diſtreſſed Fellow Citizens in the Northern States, who have been afflicted with a dreadful Peſtilence.

MARRIED]—At Boſton, Captain JOHN MUMFORD of Providence, to Miſs HEPZIBAH SNELLING.

DIED]—At Briſtol, Deacon JEREMIAH DIMON, aged 88 Years. He was an honeſt and uſeful Citizen; had been a pious and worthy Member of the Congregational Church of Chriſt, in that Place, for more than 60 Years. He was bleſſed with a numerous Iſſue, having had 98 Children, Grand, and Great Grand Children,—67 of theſe ſurvive him.

—At Weſterly, on Thurſday Morning laſt, in the 39th Year of her Age, Mrs. LYDIA NOYES, Wife of Thomas Noyes, Eſq; and Daughter of the late Mr William Rogers, of this Town—a Lady whoſe many relative, ſocial, and domeſtic Virtues endeared her to her Family and Friends, and renders her Death a real Loſs to them, particularly to an affectionate Huſband and eight Children.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Nov. 19

ENTERED, *from*
Sloop Leopard, Farnum, Providence
—— Republican, Anthony, Hudſon
—— Polly, Snell, Boſton
Schooner Halcyon, Pendleton, Philadelphia
Sloop Nancy, Hill, Boſton
Schoner Chloe, Slocum, New York
Brig Polly and Nancy, Davis, Digeon
—— Mary and Fanny, Holm, Havanna

CLEARED, *for*
Sloop Polly, Briggs, New York
—— George, Brown, Ditto
—— Fair American, Bennet, Ditto
—— Concord, Cahoone, Ditto
—— Maria, Winſlow, Ditto
—— Harriot, Carr, Alexandria
—— Sally, Southwick, Philadelphia
Schooner Eſther, Eldridge, Charleſton
—— Neptune, Shifflet, Boſton
—— Peggy, Gladding, Hudſon

For SALE, by
JAMES PERRY,
For Caſh or ſhort Credit,

A Few Hogſheads of excellent retailing MOLASSES.

Alſo, SPANISH INDIGO, of a ſuperior Quality, by the Dozen or ſingle Pound.

Newport, Nov. 20, 1798.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliſh GUN-POWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1798.

UMBRELLA MISSING.

AN almoſt new Silk Umbrella, marked on the Handle H. S. has been loaned to, or left at a Neighbour's, in Town.—Whoever has it, or knows where it is, and will give Information to, or leave it with the Printer, ſhall have the Thanks of the Owner.

Newport, Nov. 20, '98.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland——

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Cheſts.—China, in Dining, Breakfaſt, and Tea Setts, per Box.—Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum, and Molaſſes per Hogſhead.—Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Carro, on ſhort Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

SIMEON MARTIN,

Has for Sale for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and large GARDEN, containing two Lots and a Half of choice Land, which never fails to produce in the drieſt Seaſon, adjoining to William Douglaſs, in Broad-ſtreet. For Particulars inquire of
ELISHA LAWTON.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1798.

JUSTICES WRITS, agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Reviſion of the Laws—for Sale by the Printer hereof.

ODE.

From the last Vol. of Pindar's Works.

"'Tis a *strange* World we live in—but 'twill *mend*—
As ev'ry body says, "the World grows wiser;"
For certain folkses ne'er will have an end,
Of which I am a wonderful despiser.

Is it not cruel, when, with all his flame,
Genius performs a *work*, a man should bawl,
"To ask much for this trifle, were a shame;
"I know the fellow took *no pains at all!*"

"Poets work *nimbly, nimbly*, now-a-days;
"Give a good penny's worth, good Master Says."

I dare say the Bookseller, a L—e,
Or L—k—n, pour'd such unhallow'd sounds
On Milton's shrinking ear, with lips profane,
Who bought the immortal work for *fifteen pounds!*"

Too many a ragged *Brother of the Lay*,
Too many a *fair Historian*, never doubt it,
Have heard a Bookseller so cruel say,
"Pray, Sir," or "Ma'am, *how long were you about it?*"

Thou Bard! amid the sons of Wisdom plac'd,
Who, times of old, as well as modern, grac'd,
Could'st thou not catch a portion of their fire?
Rolls not thine eye upon their works each day?
And can'st thou, from them, *nothing* bear away,
To lift thy hog like soul above the mire?

Sore troubled by the tooth-ach, Lubin ran
To get the murd'rer of his quiet, *drawn*;
An Artist in an instant whips it out—
"Well, Master Snap—how? what has I to pay?"
"A shilling;"—"Zounds! a shilling do you say?"
With a long, staring face, replies the lout.

"Lord! why, 'tis did *werel it*—'twas *nort in it*;
"You *knowes* ye vern't about a half a minute:
"To give *so much* I'se cursedly unwilling—
"Lord! vor a youth, but yesterday old blop
"Did drag me by the head about his shop
"*Three times*" poor man, and *only ax'd a shilling.*"

* *The price actually given for the Paradise Loft.*

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns shall be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most tasteful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done in the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.—Also,

A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Laceftringe; Tiffanies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Hyson and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, Situate in different Parts of this Town. Cheap for Cash.

A Sloop, about 30 Tons Burthen, with New Cables and Anchors, and well found in every other Matter, is about 18 Months old.—

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Nov 6 1798.

John Adams,

Leather-Dresser and Glover,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-street, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad street, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather Dressing Business, in its various Branches.

He has constantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Welsh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpose of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, stationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any Person desirous of serving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enlistment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (such as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blacksmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Musicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Provisions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier should get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compensation equal to his Disability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD.

Capt Corps Artillerists and Engineers.

Newport July 30th, 1798

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Mark,

Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!——And,

N B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth—On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, August 27, 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1798.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof

West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spanish Lote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

To be Sold cheap,

A TOP CHAISE and HARNESS, completely made, and little the worse for wear—together with a well broke HORSE, free from Vice, and in his Prime; he will be warranted sound and healthy, and is calculated, fit for any Draft whatsoever.

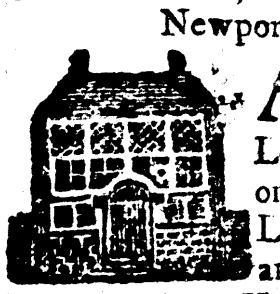
Inquire of Mr. DANIEL SWINBURNE, the first Lane Southward of Mr. Deblois's Store, where the Carriage and Horse may be seen.

Newport, Oct. 29, 1798.

For CASH, or good NOTES, &c. &c. &c.

CHRISTOPHER ELLERY,

Offers for Sale, his ESTATE in Newport, viz.



A Dwelling-House, the Lot of Land whereon it stands, the LOTS about it, and the FURNITURE of the House, &c. &c. &c. The House, spacious enough for a large Family, is commodiously and neatly finished. The Furniture is valuable and handsome. The Lots are laid out in Four regular GARDENS, fenced in the best Manner, under prime Cultivation, and produce a great Variety of excellent Vegetables. Adjoining the House are Two well-paved Yards, wherein are a good Well, and Cistern, and useful Buildings, &c.

There are, on the Premises, Peach, Plumb, Cherry, and Quince-Trees, &c. choice Grapes, &c. &c. and Five Hundred young Poplars, &c. &c. &c.

CREDIT, of One, Two or Three Years, for the above, will be given, if desired.

Newport, October 29, 1798.

To be Sold, by

PARDON & SAMUEL TILLINGHAST,

ABout 250 Acres of Land, in Exeter, about 7 Miles from Wickford, & six from Bissell's Mills] or Landing; with 3 Dwelling-Houses, 2 Barns, and other necessary Buildings.—To be sold together, or in Three Divisions, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—If not sold by the first of January next, about Two-thirds of the above will be to Let—with Stock and Farming Utensils.

Exeter, October 25, 1798.

WHEREAS it appears, that several Claims on the Estate of Mr. DANIEL MASON, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, were lodged with Benjamin Sayer, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council to receive said Claims; and whereas said Sayer has since died, and the Claims so lodged are not to be found among his Papers:—All Persons, therefore, who lodged their Claims as aforesaid with said Sayer, are called upon to exhibit them to either of the Subscribers, within One Month from the Date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded their Dividend of said Estate.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1798.

WANTED,

FOUR Hundred Bushels of good OATS, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1798.

☞ *Just Received, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof a few Copies of the Reverend Mr.* THAYER'S *DISCOURSE, on the FEDERAL FAST, May 9th*, 1798

Printed at the pressing Solicitation of those who heard it.

O D E.

From the last Vol. of Pindar's Works.

'TIS a *strange* World we live in—but 'twill *mend*—
As ev'ry body says, "the World grows wiser;"
For certain follies ne'er will have an end,
Of which I am a wonderful despiser.

Is it not cruel, when, with all his flame,
Genius performs a work, a man should bawl,
"To ask much for this trifle, were a shame;
"I know the fellow took *no pains at all!*"

"Poets work *nimbly, nimbly*, now a days;
"Give a good penny'sworth, good Master Bays."

I dare say the Bookseller, a L—E,
Or L—K—N, pour'd such unhallow'd sounds
On Milton's shrinking ear, with lips profane,
Who bought the immortal work for *fifteen pounds!**

Too many a ragged *Brother of the Lay*,
Too many a *fair Historian*, never doubt it,
Have heard a Bookseller so cruel say,
"Pray, Sir," or "Ma'am, *how long were you about it?*"

Thou Best! amid the sons of Wisdom plac'd,
Who, times of old, as well as modern, grac'd,
Could'st thou not catch a portion of their fire?
Rolls not thine eye upon their works each day?
And canst thou, from them, *nothing* bear away,
To lift thy hog like soul above the mire?

Sore troubled by the tooth-ach, Lubin ran
To get the master'er of his quiet, *drawn*;
An Artist in an instant whips it out—
"Well, Master Snap—how! what has I to pay?"
"A shilling;"—"Zounds! a shilling do you say?"
With a long, staring face, replies the lout.

"Lord! why, Is did *well it*—'twas *nort in it*;
"You *knows* ye vern't about a half a minute:
"To give so *much* Ize cursedly unwilling—
"Lord! vor a touth, but yesterday old slop
"Did drag me by the head about his shop
"*Three times*" poor man, and *only ax'd a shilling.*"

* *The price actually given for the Paradise Lost.*

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance;—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns shall be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most tasteful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done on the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.—Also,

A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

Robert Lawton

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's *a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of*

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Satins; Modes; Loteftrings; Tiffanies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Hyson and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town. Cheap for Cash.

A Sloop, about 30 Tons Burthen, with New Cables and Anchors, and well found in every other Matter, is about 18 Months old.—

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Nov 6 1798.

John Adams,

Leather-Dresser and Glover,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-street, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad street, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather Dressing Business, in its various Branches.

He has constantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Wash-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c &c.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpose of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, stationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any Person desirous of serving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enlistment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (such as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blacksmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Musicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Provisions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier should get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compensation equal to his Disability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD.

Capt Corps Artillerists and Engineers.

Newport July 30th, 1798

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Mark,

Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!——And,

N B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in TOWN and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth—On the Conanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, August 27, 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1798.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof

West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spanish Flote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

To be Sold cheap,

A TOP CHAISE and HARNESS, completely made, and little the worse for wear—together with a well broke HORSE, free from Vice, and in his Prime; he will be warranted sound and healthy, and is calculated, fit for any Draft whatsoever.

Inquire of Mr. DANIEL SWINBURNE, the first Lane Southward of Mr. Deblois's Store, where the Carriage and Horse may be seen.

Newport, Oct. 29, 1798.

For CASH, or good NOTES, &c. &c. &c.

CHRISTOPHER ELLERY,

Offers for Sale, his ESTATE in Newport, viz.

A Dwelling-House, the Lot of Land whereon it stands, the LOTS about it, and the FURNITURE of the House, &c. &c. &c. The House, spacious enough for a large Family, is commodiously and neatly finished. The Furniture is valuable and handsome. The Lots are laid out in Four regular GARDENS, fenced in the best Manner, under prime Cultivation, and produce a great Variety of excellent Vegetables. Adjoining the House are Two well-paved Yards, wherein are a good Well, and Cistern, and useful Buildings, &c.

There are, on the Premises, Peach, Plumb, Cherry, and Quince-Trees, &c. choice Grapes, &c. &c. and Five Hundred young Poplars, &c. &c. &c.

CREDIT, of One, Two or Three Years, for the above, will be given, if desired.

Newport, October 29, 1798.

To be Sold, by
PARDON & SAMUEL TILLINGHAST,

ABout 250 Acres of Land, in Exeter, about 7 Miles from Wickford, & six from Bissell's Mills, or Landing; with 3 Dwelling-Houses, 2 Barns, and other necessary Buildings.—To be sold together, or in Three Divisions, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—If not sold by the first of January next, about Two-thirds of the above will be to Let—with Stock and Farming Utensils.

Exeter, October 25, 1798.

WHEREAS it appears, that several Claims on the Estate of Mr. DANIEL MASON, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, were lodged with Benjamin Sayer, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council to receive said Claims; and whereas said Sayer has since died, and the Claims so lodged are not to be found among his Papers:—All Persons, therefore, who lodged their Claims as aforesaid with said Sayer, are called upon to exhibit them to either of the Subscribers, within One Month from the Date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded their Dividend of said Estate.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1798.

WANTED,

FOUR Hundred Bushels of good OATS, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1798.

☞ *Just Received, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof a few Copies of the Reverend Mr.* THAYER's *DISCOURSE, on the FEDERAL FAST, May 9th, 1798.*

Printed at the pressing solicitation of those who heard it.